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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/057,937	01/29/2002	Yutaka Iyoki	P21953	3791

7055 7590 04/16/2007  
GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.  
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE  
RESTON, VA 20191

EXAMINER
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SERRAO, RANODHI N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/16/2007	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 04/16/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

gbpatent@gbpatent.com  
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# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/057,937

Applicant(s)

IYOKI, YUTAKA

Examiner

Ranodhi Serrao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 25 January 2007 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 15-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
3. The applicant argued in substance the newly added limitations of independent claim 15 and the newly added claim 35. However, the new grounds teach these and the added features. See rejections below.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
5. Claims 15, 20, 23, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al. (6,785,867) and Shih (6,504,626)

6. As per claim 15, Shaffer et al. teaches a memory configured to store information indicating a plurality of file types and an application program associated with each of the plurality of the file types, each application program being configured to open a document file associated with at least one of the plurality of the file types; (see Shaffer et al., col. 4, lines 9-56); analyze the file name included in the received control file to obtain the file type of the received document file; determine whether the application program associated with the obtained file type is stored in the memory; search the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type from the application programs stored in the memory (see Shaffer et al., col. 5, lines 34-64); and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the search, when it is determined that the application program associated with the obtained file type is stored in the memory (see Shaffer et al., col. 5, line 65-col. 6, line 33). But fails to teach a terminal apparatus configured to receive image data from a scanner, the terminal apparatus comprising: an interface configured to be connected to the scanner via a network; and a controller configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a file name; receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner. However, Shih teaches a terminal apparatus configured to receive image data from a scanner, the terminal apparatus comprising: an interface configured to be connected to the scanner via a network; and a controller configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a file name; receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data

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scanned by the scanner (see Shih, col. 3, lines 10-26). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. to a terminal apparatus configured to receive image data from a scanner, the terminal apparatus comprising: an interface configured to be connected to the scanner via a network; and a controller configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a file name; receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner in order to allow a large number of functions of the scanner, such as e-mailing, to be easily inputted through the keys on a keyboard (see Shih, col. 3, lines 33-46).

7. As per claim 20, Shaffer et al. teaches to store, in a memory, information indicating a plurality of file types and an application program associated with each of the plurality of the file types, each application program being configured to open a document file associated with at least one of the plurality of the file types (see Shaffer et al., col. 4, lines 9-56), analyze the file name included in the received control file to obtain the file type of the received document file; search the memory to determine the application program associated with the obtained file type from the stored application programs (see Shaffer et al., col. 5, lines 34-64); and start the application program associated with the obtained file type to open the received document file based upon the application program determined in the search (see Shaffer et al., col. 5, line 65-col. 6, line 33). But fails to teach a network system, comprising: a scanner configured to scan image data; and a terminal apparatus configured to be connected to the scanner via a network, the terminal apparatus being further configured to: receive, from the

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scanner, a control file including a file name; receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner. However, Shih teaches a network system, comprising: a scanner configured to scan image data; and a terminal apparatus configured to be connected to the scanner via a network, the terminal apparatus being further configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a file name; receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner (see Shih, col. 3, lines 10-26). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. to a network system, comprising: a scanner configured to scan image data; and a terminal apparatus configured to be connected to the scanner via a network, the terminal apparatus being further configured to: receive, from the scanner, a control file including a file name; receive, from the scanner, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner in order to allow a large number of functions of the scanner, such as e-mailing, to be easily inputted through the keys on a keyboard (see Shih, col. 3, lines 33-46).

8. As per claim 23, Shih teaches a terminal apparatus, the controller being further configured receive data from the scanner (see Shih, col. 3, lines 10-26) and Shaffer et al. teaches the controller being further configured to determine whether data received comprises a control file and a document file, and when the controller determines that the received data includes the control file and the document file, to search the memory (see Shaffer et al., col. 4, lines 9-56).

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9. As per claim 25, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to utilize the file extensions to search the memory for the associated application program (see Shaffer et al., col. 5, lines 34-64).

10. As per claim 26, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach a terminal apparatus, the controller being configured to determine which application program to start, based upon data stored in memory, without user input (see Shaffer et al., col. 4, lines 9-56).

11. Claims 16-19 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al. and Shih as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Shima (2002/0004802).

12. As per claim 16, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller receives, from the scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol. However Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller receives, from the scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol (see Shima, ¶ 167). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller receives, from the scanner, the control file and the document file, according to a Lpr/Lpd protocol in order to print a file using this specific protocol (see Shima, ¶ 167).

13. As per claim 17, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the

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image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of thumbnail. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of thumbnail (see Shima, ¶ 169). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, in the form of thumbnail in order to indicate a prediction result (prescan) before the formal image read is executed (see Shima, ¶ 130).

14. As per claim 18, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the file types, and the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the obtained file type. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the file types, and the controller displays the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the obtained file type (see Shima, ¶ 130-131). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores a plurality of display states associated with the information indicating the plurality of the file types, and the controller displays



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the image data included in the document file on a display of the terminal apparatus, based on the display state associated with the obtained file type in order to give an operation instruction to another image information input-output unit (see Shima, ¶ 134).

15. As per claim 19, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the image data in the form of a thumbnail. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the image data in the form of a thumbnail (see Shima, ¶ 169). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the display state comprises displaying the image data in the form of a thumbnail in order to indicate a prediction result (prescan) before the formal image read is executed (see Shima, ¶ 130).

16. As per claim 22, Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network, and the controller is configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner. However, Shima teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network (see Shima, ¶ 24), and the controller is configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file,

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the document file including image data scanned by the scanner (see Shima, ¶ 131). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the interface is configured to be connectable to each of a plurality of scanners via a network, and the controller is configured to receive, from one of the plurality of the scanners, a control file including a file name and to receive, from the one of the plurality of the scanners, a document file, the document file including image data scanned by the scanner in order to allow a user who uses retrieval information to specify control information and thus simply entering predetermined retrieval information registered in various units for performing various types of image information processing (see Shima, ¶ 24).

17. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al. and Shih as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Tomat (6,784,925). Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension. However, Tomat '925 teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension (see Tomat '925, col. 16, line 62-col. 17, line 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the memory stores file extensions with

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associated application programs and associated display states, the control file received from the scanner including a file extension in order to integrate a digital camera as a system object into windowing applications for viewing system objects, such as Explorer or My Computer.RTM., and to provide visual feedback and drag and drop functionality with respect to all data files stored in the camera (see Tomat '925, col. 1, line 56-col. 2, line 6).

18. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al. and Shih as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Kumpf et al. (6,289,371). Shaffer et al. and Shih teach the mentioned limitations of claim 15 above but fail to teach a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller closes the connection with the scanner without opening the received document file, when it is determined that the application program associated with the obtained file type is not stored in the memory. However, Kumpf et al. teaches a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller closes the connection with the scanner without opening the received document file, when it is determined that the application program associated with the obtained file type is not stored in the memory (see Kumpf et al., col. 7, lines 31-40). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shaffer et al. and Shih to a terminal apparatus, wherein the controller closes the connection with the scanner without opening the received document file, when it is determined that the application program associated with the obtained file type is not stored in the memory in order to create a dynamic interaction between client and server through a general

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purpose software program sent from the server to the client to provide improved scan control via a web browser over a network (see Kumpf et al., col. 2, lines 1-7).

19. Claims 21, and 27-34 have similar limitations as to claims 15-20, 22-26, and 35 above; therefore, they are being rejected under the same rationale.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571)272-7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
RUPAL DHARIA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER